

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUÉE



XXIX International Congress of Psychology, Berlin, Germany July 20-25, 2008

Volume 20 Issue 1 January

IN THIS ISSUE:

FROM THE EDITOR	2
THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER	3
DIVISION NEWS	6
THE JOYS OF REGIONAL CONFERENCES	18
THE BIRTH OF A REGIONAL CONFERENCE	19
REGIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT	20
THE DELIGHTS OF EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION CONFERENCES	25
INTERVIEW WITH TUOMO TIKKANEN	25
OBITUARY FOR BERNHARD WILPERT	28
BOOK REVIEW	30
COMMENTARY: SHAKING HANDS WITH LINCOLN	32
CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS	33



Editors: Valerie Hearn, USA
Dennis R Trent, UK
Email for submissions: vhearn@comcast.net

International Association
of
Applied Psychology
Division Presidents

Division 1

Organizational Psychology
Jose M. Petro
jose.m.petro@uwes

Division 2

Psych. Assessment & Evaluation
Dave Bartram
dave.bartram@shigroup.com

Division 3

Psych. & National Development
Susumu Yamaguchi
susumy@u-tokyo.ac.jp

Division 4

Environmental Psychology
Robert Gifford
rgifford@uvic.ca

Division 5

Educational & School Psych.
Peter Nenner
penninger@zpf.uni-landau.de

Division 6

Clinical & Community Psych.
Lynn Rehm
lprehm@u.hedu

Division 7

Applied Gerontology
Norman Abeles
abeles@pilot.msu.edu

Division 8

Health Psychology
Esther Greenglass
estherg@yorku.ca

Division 9

Economic Psychology
Tadeusz Tyska
tt@ios.psychpan.waw.pl

Division 10

Psychology and Law
James Ogloff
james.ogloff@med.monash.edu.au

Division 11

Political Psychology
Klaus Boehnke
k.boehnke@ju-bremen.de

Division 12

Sport Psychology
Yuri Hanin
yuri.hanin@kihu.fi

Division 13

Traffic Psychology
Ian Glendon
i.glendon@griffith.edu.au

Division 14

Applied Cognitive Psychology
Joachim Hasebrook
joachim.hasebrook@isnnt.de

Division 15

Students
Kristina Potocnik
kristina.potocnik@uv.es

Division 16

Counselling Psychology
Richard Young
richard.young@ubc.ca



From the Editor

Happy New Year to all of you! Welcome to the January, 2008 Edition of the IAAP Newsletter. You will notice that we have gone back to marking the Newsletter issue by month and year. This is thanks to a very perspicacious member who pointed out that using the seasons was correct at the

time of each Newsletter for only half of the world. To the other half, please accept our apologies. From now on we will use months and years that we are all experiencing at the same time.

A special thank you to all of you who have sent us news of the activities of your Division or articles of interest to our members. Our Newsletter is a terrific vehicle for keeping abreast of what our members are contributing to the field of applied psychology, and it is only as successful as you make it. So, please keep that news coming. Your involvement in all facets of IAAP is the reason IAAP has such an impact in international applied psychology.

If you are looking for ways to get involved, several articles in this Newsletter will provide ideas. Our late colleague, Bernhard Wilpert, provided an inspiring model of involvement in IAAP and international psychology. His truly impressive contributions are described in this issue.

Also, our Division members are very involved in their specialties. In the Division News section you will read about articles and books published, participation in conferences, workshops and symposia organized, plans for the 2010 Melbourne congress, conference reports, notices of upcoming conferences, and other activities.

Another way to get involved is to attend and/or present your work at conferences. In this issue of the Newsletter, we have a special focus on regional conferences. Ray Fowler, our President-Elect talks about the joys of regional conferences and how the 2009, Sofia regional conference was born. Mike Knowles first, in the President's Corner, describes IAAP Congresses, conferences sponsored by IAAP, and conferences held by our tandem partners. In another article, he presents information about regional conferences and a detailed report of the regional conference that was held in Amman, Jordan earlier this year. Included is the Amman Declaration which is particularly inspiring. Also, Tuomo Tikkanen, who is on our Board and the Finance Committee and is also the Past-President of the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations, gives us an account of his personal delights of EFPA conferences and talks about some of his experiences as President of EFPA.

Please take note of the vitally important way that you can become

See Page 5



The President's Corner

As I have mentioned in each of the past four Issues of the *Newsletter*, IAAP engages in a wide and diverse range of activities and my aim has been to describe each of these in turn so as to allow a picture to be formed of just how far-reaching and exciting the work of the Association is.

This time last year I started with IAAP's 16 Divisions since these activities were central to the interests of most of our members. This account was supplemented in the same Issue by articles written by each of the Divisional Presidents, and by other articles in every following Issue throughout the year. I trust that further such articles will appear in the current Issue

and thus I hope that the Divisional pursuits of the Association are now well accounted for.

In the three Issues of the *Newsletter* which followed in 2007, I described other IAAP key areas of activity, such as the missions of our Association's principal Committees and Task Forces, the achievements of our flagship publication *Applied Psychology: An International Review (AR:IR)*, and most recently the work of our Association's Board of Officers including the President, President Elect, Past President, Secretary General, Treasurer, and Communication Officer. Each time I have wanted to add to the Association's portrait which commenced at the beginning of the year.

Now, in the present Issue of the *Newsletter*, I should like to describe a further one of IAAP's principle platforms, its Congresses and Conferences. These are especially relevant insofar as they present opportunities for everyone to present a paper or organize a symposium at these major events. Your involvement in the Scientific Program and your participation in the life of the congresses and conferences are of the utmost important to us because it is only in this way and manner that IAAP can display its true nature.

In other words, while the accounts that I have written above convey something of the breadth of IAAP it is only through your involvement and participation in our Congresses and Conferences that the depth of our Association can be shown.

International Congress of Applied Psychology

First and foremost is the International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) which is IAAP's biggest and most important single event. The table on page 4 has been presented for information and as it shows these Congresses have a long and distinguished history dating back to the founding of the Association in 1920.

As this Table indicates, the ICAPs were a European creation and remained so focused for a long period of time. In fact, it was not until a half-century after their founding that the congresses were held outside Europe, and they went to North America in the 70s, the Middle East in the 80s, and Asia in the 90s. Another significant move will be in 2010 when our next ICAP will be held in Melbourne and thus the first one to be hosted in the Southern Hemisphere. As may be seen from the above, this expansion reflects the continuous development of IAAP from an international to a global organization.

The President of the Melbourne Congress is Paul Martin and the Chair of the Scientific Program Committee is Mike Kyrios. One of their primary aims will be to attract some of the most eminent keynote speakers and invited symposia organizers in the world. At the core of the Congress will be a far-ranging Scientific Program which will extend into all those areas of applied psychology which are relevant to contemporary society. This will be supplemented by as many workshops as possible so that knowledge and skill can be

4 disseminated as widely as practicable.

With your participation the potential of the Congress to extend horizons, develop networks, and be an impetus for the advancement of our field is practically limitless. For early career participants and students it will be a golden opportunity to meet senior people in your area of interest or specialisation and, in addition, make invaluable contacts with colleagues that can last a lifetime. Such face-to-face benefits are enormous and cannot be obtained by any other means.

For everyone in general, and those with a family in particular, the 2010 Congress will also be a once in a lifetime opportunity to extend a scientific and professional visit into a holiday.

IAAP INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

Year	Number	Location	Organizer
1920	I	Geneva, Switzerland	E. Claparède
1921	II	Barcelona, Spain	E. Claparède
1922	III	Milan, Italy	G. Ferrari
1927	IV	Paris, France	E. Toulouse
1928	V	Utrecht, Holland	N. Roels
1930	VI	Barcelona, Spain	E. Mira I López
1931	VII	Moscow, Russia	N. Spielrein
1934	VIII	Prague, Czech Republic	R. Seracky
1949	IX	Berne, Switzerland	H. Pieron
1951	X	Göteborg, Sweden	J. Elmgren
1953	XI	Paris, France	R. Bonnardel
1955	XII	London, England	C. Frisby
1958	XIII	Rome, Italy	T. Cancstrelli
1961	XIV	Copenhagen, Denmark	R. Tranekjaer
1964	XV	Ljubljana, Slovak Republic	Z. Bujas
1968	XVI	Amsterdam, Holland	N. Wijngaarden
1971	XVII	Liège, Belgium	R. Piret
1974	XVIII	Montréal, Canada	L. Dorais
1978	XIX	Munich, Germany	R. Amthauer
1982	XX	Edinburgh, Scotland	G. Randell
1986	XXI	Jerusalem, Israel	Y. Amir
1990	XXII	Kyoto, Japan	J. Misumi
1994	XXIII	Madrid, Spain	J. M. Prieto
1998	XXIV	San Francisco, USA	J. Matarazzo
2002	XXV	Singapore	E. Nair
2006	XXVI	Athens, Greece	J. Georgas & M. Manthouli
2010	XXVII	Melbourne, Australia	P. Martin

Australia is a safe place to visit, its people are known for their openness and friendliness, and its land is characterised not only by natural beauty but also a wide variety of animals and plants that are found nowhere else in the world. All its cities are distinctive, and this is especially true of the host city of Melbourne which is renowned for its vibrancy, its multiculturalism, its cultural and sporting activities, and its culinary delights. Experiencing it makes one understand why on a number of occasions it has been voted The World's Most Liveable City.

For more information on the Melbourne Congress please visit its website at: www.icap2010.com.

Regional Conferences of Psychology

Regional Conferences of Psychology (RCPs) are jointly sponsored ventures of IAAP, the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) and the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP). They are held every two years in between the large international congresses organized by IAAP and IUPsyS. The general idea of these cooperative undertakings is to foster the development of psychology in selected regions of the world by increasing communication between scientific researchers and professionals, disseminating psychological knowledge and expertise, and supporting the organization of psychology within the region. Previous conferences have been held every second year starting with Guangzhou in 1995 and following in Mexico City (1997), Durban (1999), Mumbai (2001), Dubai (2003), Bangkok (2005) and Amman (2007). The next RCP will be held in Bulgaria in 2009.

Conferences Organized by our Tandem Partners

While IAAP has a close working relationship with both IUPsyS and IACCP, we also have a close institutional relationship called a Tandem Alliance with two other international organizations, the International Council of Psychologists (ICP) and the Asian Psychological Association (APsyA). Through the Tandem Alliance we work towards continued collaboration and the strengthening of mutual ties. Both bodies organize important conferences, as follows.

The next ICP Conference is in St. Petersburg, Russia. The venue will be the University of St. Petersburg and the dates are 15-19 July, 2008. The announcement and call for papers in on the ICP website at: <http://ICPweb.org>.

The next Convention of APsyA will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 26-30 June, 2008. Further information about the Convention can be found on: <http://umweb.um.edu.my/apsya/index.php>.

Kind regards and best wishes,

Mike Knowles

Email: mike.knowles@buseco.monash.edu.au

P.S. *To notify a change of address:* Please remember that this can be done by visiting the Blackwell website at <http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/cservlets/address.asp?site=1> and updating the changes.

To join a Division: Please contact Blackwell on membershipservices@blackwellpublishing.com or telephone +44 (0)1865 778171.

Cont. from Page 2

involved described in the call for psychosocial help in the wake of Cyclone Sidr. The number of dead has been estimated as high as 10,000, the injured in the tens of thousands, and the number of people who lost their homes in the millions. If you or your organization can help, please approach Dr. Mahmud, whose contact information is listed in the call for help.

Finally, we will publish the entire list of conference announcements every other issue. New conference announcements will be published in every issue as they come in (including the announcements in the Division News.)

Warm, best wishes for a happy, healthy, productive and involved 2008.

Valerie Hearn, Editor

Division News

Division 1 - Work and Organizational Psychology

IAAP Division 1 has been working in line with its goals since the new executive committee took over the 2006-2010 mandate.

For instance, we have organized various activities at prestigious international congresses such as "Education, Learning, and Teaching Forum on Internationalizing I/O Education: Needs, Problems and Models" at the Society for the Industrial and Organizational Psychology (SIOP) 2007 annual conference, and a symposium on "Education and Training of Work and Organizational Psychologists in a Global World" held at the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP) 2007 congress. Members of our executive committee also participated in the organization of the 10th European Network of Organizational Psychologists (ENOP) conference, held in October 2007 in Kiev. Also, Division 1, in cooperation with Division 15, is organizing a workshop on "Publishing Internationally" for the 29th International Congress of Psychology (Berlin, July 20-24, 2008). It will be given by Professor Michael Frese. We believe that this workshop might be very beneficial to psychologists who still face problems when publishing in internationally recognized journals. It is one of the first activities that is being organized jointly by more than one IAAP division.

Moreover, to improve communication and to enhance the dissemination of relevant information among the members of Division 1, we recently published a 31-page long Newsletter about our activities. This issue contains a variety of news, such as a report of the executive committee and detailed reports about symposia organized by Division 1 at international congresses, results of the survey about "Work and Organizational Psychologists' Contribution to the World", reports about Work and Organizational Psychology in Brasil and Turkey, calls for scholarships, exchanges, etc., and a list of future congresses that might be of interest to our members. Given the positive feedback we received from our members, this issue has proved to be a huge success. We are planning to publish at least two issues per year.

Finally, we are also working on our new website (<http://users.ugent.be/~pcoets/div/home.htm>). We believe it is very important to have an attractive and always updated website, not only to have an additional tool for distributing the relevant information among our members, but also to promote Division 1 and IAAP among potential, new members.

José María Peiró, President, Division 1

Division 2 - Psychological Assessment and Evaluation

Test Use in Personnel Assessment in Russia

Russian companies that specialize in providing personnel assessment services use a broad range of tests—more than 100 titles, including those that assess intelligence, personal issues, motivation, and academic achievements. Most test authors and titles are familiar to others: Wechsler, Raven, Cattell, Torrance, Rosenzweig as well as Minnesota Multifactor Personality Inventory, Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, and California Personality Inventory. Most tests are illegally obtained translations of older versions of these Western-developed tests and have unknown validity parameters. Persons completing personality tests tend to provide expected answers and often come from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds, thus limiting the use of intelligence tests.

The Russian government's suppression of the behavioral sciences during much of the 20th Century has had an adverse impact on test development and use. After years of suppression

and trial and error efforts, those engaged in personnel work now focus on three areas of applied testing: general intellect, organizational abilities (e.g., through the use of case tests), and sustainable common behavior (commonly measured with the California Personality Inventory).

Measures of intelligence may be given first to establish a broad understanding of a person's general intelligence. Then data from them commonly take an auxiliary role in the evaluation process. The Brief Orientation Test (in Russian, abbreviated as the KOT) is an adaptation of the commonly used Wonderlick Personnel Test.

Case tests commonly are used to assess organizational abilities (e.g., planning, prioritizing, information searching). Several standardized versions of the postbox methods are used. They were imported from Germany. Case tests often are combined with materials specific to the institution conducting the appraisal.

Three Russian-language versions of the Californian Psychological Inventory are widely used in Russia, given the high esteem in which this test is held as a measure of sustainable patterns of behavior. The validity of these versions is well established and assessment psychologists are able to interpret them properly. These versions were developed initially with approval from their author, Dr. Gough, in the Institute of Psychology, Moscow. The use of these tests for commercial profit is not legal.

Professor Alexander Shmelyov established the Human Technologies laboratory in Moscow to develop tests for personnel services that assess various traits, including measures of intelligence, motivation, special abilities, and other behavior as well as adapting tests (e.g., the 16 Personality Factor Test of Personality) from other countries to specifically reflect the Russian culture.

Alexey Yupitov, Central Institute of Information and Management in Nuclear Industry, Moscow, Russian Federation

Division 3 – Psychology and Social Development

The motion of our division that the division name be changed to “Psychology and Social Development” was approved. The name change had been discussed for many years among the members of the division in response to the recent development in our field. We expect that this change will encourage more researchers in the area of social psychology as well as cross-cultural psychology to join us. For those who are not familiar with the origin of the division, a short history of our division is presented below.

Division 3 was founded largely as a result of the vision and energy of Durganand Sinha, at the time arguably the most distinguished psychologist in the whole of India, who, as such, was on the Board of Directors of IAAP as well as the Executive Committee of IUPsyS. Coming from a country with such a long history and rich culture as India, and given his many scholarly achievements as a psychologist, Durganand was profoundly interested in how psychology could contribute to the social, economic and technical development of his nation. In other words, especially in the latter stages of his career, his interests focused upon the contribution that psychology could make to the national development of his country, and his founding of Division 3 was a major step in the direction of bringing together psychologists who either were from countries with developing economies or who conducted research into the link between psychology and national development.

*Susumu Yamaguchi, President, Division 3
susummy@Lau-tokyo.ac.jp*

Division 4 - Environmental Psychology

Report on the 7th Biennial Conference on Environmental Psychology at the University of Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany, September 9 to 12, 2007

In September 2007, the 7th Environmental Psychology Conference of the Environmental Psychology Division of the German Psychological Association (DGPs) took place at the University of Bayreuth in southern Germany. Altogether, 142 researchers (including 49 students) from twenty countries (Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France (5%), Germany (50%), Japan, Mexico, Netherlands (12%), Norway, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden (6%), Switzerland (7%), United Kingdom (8%), and the United States) joined the event.

After a warm welcome by the conference host, the first invited address, the C. F. Graumann Lecture, was given by Prof. P. Wesley Schultz (California State University, San Marcos, CA). His contribution was about "Environmental concern as implicit social cognition". Further keynote speakers were Prof. Ute Ritterfeld (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; she talked about "Mainstreamed and augmented environments: New perspectives in media psychology"), Prof. A. Troge (Federal Environment Agency, Berlin; he spoke about the demographic change in Germany and the impact on the environment), Prof. Gary W. Evans (Cornell University, Ithaca, NY; he presented "The environment of childhood poverty"), and finally Prof. Jose Antonio Corraliza (Universidad Autonoma of Madrid; his presentation was entitled "Environmental aesthetic and the experience of nature").

In addition to the rich presentations of posters in two sessions on Monday afternoon, 19 thematically different sessions were held.

Overall, the Biennial Conference on Environmental Psychology has established itself as a European venue that allows scholars from all over the world to gather for academic exchange and fruitful scientific discussions, in a friendly, supportive, and culturally rich atmosphere, a spirit that will be continued in 2009, when we meet again at the 8th Biennial Conference on Environmental Psychology at the University of Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland.

Petra Schweizer-Ries, Junior professor for Environmental Psychology at Otto-von-Guericke University of Magdeburg & Florian Kaiser, Professor at the Technische Universität Eindhoven

Conference Announcement

The 20th biennial International Association for People-Environment Studies (IAPS) Conference will be held for the first time in Italy, in Rome from July 28th to August 1st, 2008. The title of the conference is: "*Urban diversities, biosphere and well-being: Designing and managing our common environment*".

IAPS (www.iaps-association.org) is an interdisciplinary academic association dealing with relations between people and the environment. It consists of psychologists, architects, geographers, and experts from many other disciplinary fields. The official Call for Abstracts is now available at <http://www.iaps2008.com>.

The official Call for Abstracts is now available at <http://www.iaps2008.com>. The deadline for abstract submission is December 15, 2008.

The Steering Committee (Marino Bonaiuto, Mirilia Bonnes, Anna Maria Nenci) warmly invites you to join this event, and gives you the assurance that the very best will be done in order to make it a success from every point of view: scientific, educational, cultural, interpersonal, etc. Scholars from various disciplines are invited to submit symposium proposals, papers and posters of their research findings or overviews. The Conference is a forum where

scientists, academics, practitioners and policy makers exchange their views, visions and experience. Dialogue between sciences and decision makers will be encouraged.

For any further questions the Scientific Secretariat can be contacted at iaps2008@iaps2008.com

Dr. Giuseppe Carrus, IAPS 2008 Scientific Secretariat

Recent PhD Thesis

Milfont, T. L. (2007). *Psychology of environmental attitudes: A cross-cultural study of their content and structure*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand.

Taciano investigated perceptions and beliefs about the natural environment and developed a systematic approach to the study of the psychology of environmental attitudes (EA) cross-culturally. His PhD research involved the development of a research framework and measure (the *Environmental Attitudes Inventory*) for assessing EAs in terms of both their horizontal and vertical structure. Major findings included: (1) Pro-EA tends to be limited to certain groups within society (e.g., female individuals and those holding altruistic values), which constrains the resolution of environmental problems, (2) the confirmation of the relevance of both human values and perceived environmental threat in the formation and determination of EA, and (3) support for the mediating role of EA on the influence of values and threat on ecological behaviour. The thesis can be accessed online through the library website of the University of Auckland: <http://researchspace.auckland.ac.nz/handle/2292/1712>.

Division 5 - Educational, Instructional and School Psychology

Members who have already consulted our division's website (<http://www.iaapdivision5.org/index.htm>) may have noticed some updates: We have a new homepage and we have added some new pages. So we hope that our new homepage will be useful, and we appreciate any hints for further improvements.

The statistics of our contributions to the 2006 ICAP at Athens and also the minutes of the last business meeting (which are available on our website) demonstrate that our division is quite active. We intend to strengthen our presence at the next 2010 ICAP in Melbourne by creating some advance opportunities for exchanges of interests among Division members suitable for eventually planning of symposia around common themes, but also for promoting papers and posters.

For a first step we will open a section called "ICAP 2010 – Contributions" on our homepage, where interests in specific issues or opportunities to join in the planning of contributions can be suggested or announced. We hope with this platform we can offer a better mutual knowledge of our intentions and stimulate collaboration across the continents as well as across the multiple facets of our division. Depending on the needs and the successes emerging from this activity, further steps will follow.

As we also think the ICP Congress 2008 at Berlin will present an excellent opportunity for members or groups of members to meet each other, we will open a board for announcements and short notices of meetings, and we will try to find locations for such meetings.

In their first announcement, the new Board has reported plans to encourage activities for young researchers of our division. To this end, we have just started placing announcements of summer schools as well as post-graduate studies programmes in the News section, and we will complete it with internationally oriented job or exchange offers for young researchers in the academic field. We invite everybody interested in this issue to provide us with the

necessary information by contacting the division's president.

Finally, we are working on making theme related discussions and quick announcements possible within the framework of our website. However, we first have to overcome some organisational and technical obstacles.

We are looking forward to having an active and fruitful year, and the Board wishes all success and satisfaction to the division members for a stimulating 2008.

Peter Nenniger, President, Division 5

Division 7 - Applied Gerontology

Division 7 members have been active in various activities this year. Norman Abeles was a participant in a symposium co-chaired with his Michigan State University Colleague, Fred Leong. This Symposium was held at the European Congress of Psychology in Prague this past summer and dealt with "Globalization Challenges to Ethical Standards for Psychologists". Mike Knowles, President of IAAP served as the discussant. Other presenters included Janel Gauthier, our Secretary-General and David Foster. Janel talked about a proposed international Code of Ethics and David Foster talked about assessment and testing on the International scene.

Closer to home, the current President of the American Psychological Association, Sharon Brehm, developed a Presidential Initiative on Aging. The topic of this initiative is "Achieving Integrated Health Care for an Aging Population." Developed as an aspirational model, the blueprint for this initiative is in progress. This blueprint is relevant to all psychologists including researchers, academics, clinicians and health care providers. The paper recognizes the challenges that face those of us who provide health care to older adults and the settings that have been successful. This includes the Department of Veteran's Affairs, many long term care settings, rehabilitation centers and others. The overall aim of the blueprint is to assist psychologists in becoming more effective in contributing to integrated care teams. Hopefully, this blueprint will also encourage the development of more training opportunities for psychologists who plan to work with older adults.

I would be remiss in not mentioning a recently edited book by our former Division President, Professor Rocio Fernandez-Ballesteros from the University of Madrid. This book is titled *GeroPsychology, a European Perspective for an Aging World* and is dedicated to the memory of the late Paul Baltes. It is a significant contribution to the literature. Congratulations!

Those who are in the area of assessment and intervention will be interested in a recent book edited by Sara H. Squalls and Michael Smyer entitled *Changes in Decision-Making Capacity in Older Adults*. The various contributors discuss cognitive changes across the life span, medical factors affecting mental capacity and the impact of Dementia on decision making abilities. These and many other topics make this a helpful addition to our literature.

Plans are also in progress for a roundtable discussion on ethical issues related to providing services to non-English speaking clients. This discussion will include cultural issues as well. This proposal has been submitted to the American Psychological Association's Division of International Psychology for presentation at the 2008 meeting of the American Psychological Association in Boston, Massachusetts this coming August.

Last year's report noted that one of our aims is to work more closely with professional and scientific associations in other countries since aging is of concern to all of us. Some of us will be attending the International Congress in Berlin and the International Council of Psychologists' meeting in St. Petersburg.

Norman Abeles, President, Division 7

Division 8 – Health Psychology

In 2007, Ralf Schwarzer received the German Psychology Prize for his valued contributions to psychology. It is jointly awarded by the German Society of Psychology (DGPs) and the German Association of Psychologists (BDP).

Along with three other members of Division 8 (Charles Abraham, Urte Scholz and Ralf Schwarzer) Aleksandra Luszczynska has published papers discussing the results of interventions aiming at diet and weight change.

Luszczynska, A., Sobczyk, A., Abraham, C. (2007). Planning to reduce weight: Implementation intentions intervention helps to reduce body weight among overweight or obese women by prompting action planning. *Health Psychology, 26*, 507-512.

Luszczynska, A., Scholz, U., Sutton, S. (2007). Planning to change diet: A controlled trial of an implementation intentions training intervention to reduce saturated fat intake among patients after myocardial infarction. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 63*, 491-497.

Luszczynska, A., Tryburcy, M., Schwarzer, R. (2007). Improving fruit and vegetable consumption: A self-efficacy intervention compared to a combined self-efficacy and planning intervention. *Health Education Research, 22*, 630-638.

Esther Greenglass, Anita Delongis and their co-workers continue their work on psychosocial factors and coping with SARS and West Nile threat:

Marjanovic, Z., Greenglass, E. R., & Coffey, S. (2007). The relevance of psychosocial variables and working conditions in predicting nurses' coping strategies during the SARS crisis: An online questionnaire survey. *International Journal of Nursing Studies, 44*, 991-998. Available at: <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0020748906000745>

Puterman, E., Delongis, A., Lee-baggley D., & Greenglass, E. (in press). Coping and health behaviors in times of global health crises: Lessons from SARS and West Nile. *Global Public Health*.

Christina Maslach, Wilmar Schaufeli, Marisa Salanova and Michael Leiter continue their research on burnout and work engagement:

Maslach, C. (2007). Burnout in health professionals. In S. Ayers, A. Baum, C. McManus, S. Newman, K. Wallston, J. Weinman & R. West (Eds.) *Cambridge Handbook of Psychology, Health and Medicine*, 2nd ed. (427-430). Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Maslach, C., & Leiter, M. P. (in press). Early predictors of job burnout and engagement. *Journal of Applied Psychology*.

Maslach, C., Leiter, M. P., & Schaufeli, W. B. (in press). Measuring burnout. In C. L. Cooper & S. Cartwright (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Organizational Well-Being*. Oxford UK: Oxford University Press.

Schaufeli, W.B. & Salanova, M. (2007). Work engagement: An emerging psychological concept and its implications for organizations. In S.W. Gilliland, D.D. Steiner, & D.P. Skarlicki (Eds.), *Research in Social Issues in Management (Volume 5): Managing Social and Ethical Issues in Organizations*. (pp. 135-177). Greenwich, CT: Information Age.

Schaufeli, W.B. & Salanova, M. (2007). Efficacy or inefficacy, that's the question: Burnout and work engagement, and their relationship with efficacy beliefs. *Anxiety, Stress & Coping, 20*, 177-196.

Stevan Hobfoll continues his work on psychological factors and terrorism:

Hobfoll, S. E., Hall, B. J., Canetti-Nisim, D., Galea, S., Johnson, R.

J., & Palmieri, P. (2007). Refining our understanding of traumatic growth in the face of terrorism: Moving from meaning cognitions to doing what is meaningful. *Applied Psychology: An International Journal*, 56, 345-366.

Hobfoll, S. E., Canetti-Nisim, D., Johnson, R. J., Varley, J., Palmieri, P. A., & Galea, S. (in press). The association of exposure, risk and resiliency factors with PTSD among Jews and Arabs exposed to repeated acts of terrorism in Israel. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*.

Petra Buchwald continues her work on HIV and social support:

In her intervention studies, Buchwald conceptualized a five-session health-maintenance support group for HIV positive men who have sex with men. She used the Conservation of Resources Theory (COR) and developed strategies for stress management. Supported by GILEAD, Phizer, and Boehringer Ingelheim. For further information see www.team-isi.de.

Esther Greenglass, President, Division 8

Division 9 - Economic Psychology

Since the Economic Psychology Division has not been very active recently (however, as you will see below, this is going to change soon), let me start with an introduction to our officers and a short description of the research area.

President:

Tadeusz Tyszka

Leon Kozminski Academy of Entrepreneurship and Management

Warsaw, Poland

e-mail: ttyszka@wspiz.edu.pl

Past President:

Christine Roland-Lévy

Université René Descartes Paris, 5

President Elect:

Erich Kirchler

Universität Wien

Research in Economic Psychology

Economic psychology involves the study of a specific category of behavior, namely economic behavior. It comprises such activities as: running a business (entrepreneurship), investing (behavioral finance), buying (consumer behavior), paying taxes (fiscal psychology), saving, etc. Psychologists who study such activities use the term *economic psychology*. However, it is worth noticing that economists dealing with similar issues prefer the term *behavioral economics*. Economic psychology uses psychological theories and methods and, in this sense, it is a branch of the broader field of applied psychology. Researchers dealing with these problems founded the *International Association for Research in Economic Psychology* (IAREP) in 1982. Its main activity includes organizing an annual colloquium which is typically held somewhere in Europe, although there have been exceptions. For example, in 2003 it was held in Christchurch, New Zealand. IAREP also sponsors the *Journal of Economic Psychology* (edited by Gerrit Antonides & Daniel Read), which covers all the main topics of economic psychology.

Publications

Several books on economic psychology have been published recently. *The Cambridge Handbook*

on *Psychology and Economic Behaviour* edited by Alan Lewis came out in 2007. The book covers such topics as methods in economic psychology, behavioral finance, saving, consumer behavior, tax evasion, corporate social responsibility, neuroeconomics, etc. In 2006, Morris Altman edited the *Handbook of Contemporary Behavioral Economics* which introduces several themes from both behavioral economics and economic psychology. An interesting and inspiring sample of papers in economic psychology can be found in the book *Social Psychology and Economics* edited by David de Cremer, Marcel Zeelenberg and J. Keith Murningham, published in 2006. An exciting example of how the knowledge from behavioral finance can be used in practice is the monograph *Behavioural investing: A practitioner's guide to applying behavioural finance* by James Montier, published in 2007. A more systematic book on behavioral finance was published earlier (2001) by Karl-Erik Wärneryd. Its title is *Stock-market psychology: How people value and trade stocks*.

Internet website of the Economic Psychology Division

In the near future we plan to create a website for our division. This site will contain information about new activities, conferences, and books. The division members will have an opportunity to announce information about their research.

Last year's activities

In September 2007, our colleagues from Ljubljana, Slovenia organized the Annual Colloquium of the International Association for Research in Economic Psychology. Its key-note (Kahneman) lecture was held by George Loewenstein who developed an intriguing concept: *The economist as therapist: behavioral economics and "light" paternalism*.

In January 2007, colleagues from University of Trento organized *The Conference on Cognition and Emotion in Economic Decision Making*. The conference was very successful. Its program covered different topics from judgment and decision making and from economic psychology. The conference key-note lectures were presented by Paul Slovic, George Loewenstein, and Alan Sanfey.

Upcoming conference

In 2008 the next IAREP colloquium will be held in Rome, Italy from the 3rd of September to the 6th of September. The local organizers are: John Hey and Daniela Di Cagno. This will be a joint conference with the Society for the Advancement in Behavioral Economics. Further information can be found on the IAREP web page: <http://www.iarep.org>.

Planning for ICAP, Melbourne 2010

We intend to prepare exciting symposia on economic psychology for the upcoming IAAP congress. It will come sooner than we think. Therefore, you are invited to start thinking about individual presentations and (invited) symposia by our Division of Economic Psychology. More information will be given on the (future) website of our Division.

Tadeusz Tyszka, President, Division 9, and Tomasz Zalecki

Division 11 – Political Psychology

Report on the Tenth International Symposium on the Contributions of Psychology to Peace

At the invitation of the Congress organizers, and with the encouragement and support of the Membership wing of IAAP (chaired by President-Elect Ray Fowler), I participated in the Tenth International Symposium on the Contributions of Psychology to Peace, held from June 18-23 2007, in Surakarta and Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The theme of the Congress was Cultural Diversity, Social Justice, and Peacebuilding. It was organized under the auspices of

the Committee for the Psychological Study of Peace, the International Union of Psychological Science and by the Centre for Culture and Social Change Studies, Muhammadiyah University, Surabaya, in cooperation with the Centre for Religious and Cross-Cultural Studies, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. The Congress Chair was Yayah Khisbiyah, IAAP member since the 2006 Athens Congress.

The IAAP Division of Political Psychology was actively represented by Takehito Ito (Japan), Division 11 President-Elect, and Secretary-Treasurer, Hamdi Muluk (Indonesia). They met with me to discuss how to tap on IAAP funds ear-marked for Divisions to enhance their visibility for membership growth and development through web-based representation and electronic communication with their members.

A Peace Committee stalwart who continued to provide substantive professional and personal support for the Indonesian Peace Seminar was a past President of the IAAP Political Psychology Division, Diane Bretherton (La Trobe, Australia). The Committee Chairman, Daniel Christie, and Past President and current Committee Member Mike Wessells (both IAAP members), provided strong leadership initiatives and resource support at the Seminar with their wealth of specialist experience in field research and teaching of peace psychology.

Papers that were presented covered field research findings, conceptual frameworks, approaches for successful conflict interventions, and psychosocial rebuilding after a conflict scenario within a community or geographical region. Papers from the far regions of the Indonesian archipelago were presented, and fellow academics and researchers from Indonesia found this a valuable opportunity to make acquaintance with each other to compare notes on procedures and practices in conflict settings in their districts. The Indonesian colleagues also appreciated the opportunity to meet with fellow academics and peace psychology researchers and practitioners from the United States, Australia, East Asia, and neighbours from the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. The group also included two colleagues from Iran, whose presence and contributions to the Seminar were greatly appreciated by all the participants.

Yayah Khisbiyah organized an excellent, well-balanced Symposium. Participants were also introduced to the rich cultural and historical heritage found in Solo and Yogyakarta, from climbing to the pinnacle of the Borobodur temple, to identifying the source of the famous Bengawan Solo, a song familiar throughout South-East Asian countries.

Yayah also arranged for participants to visit two *pesantirans*, Islamic schools where most Indonesian children attend for primary and secondary school education. One of the schools had as its leader, Abu Bakar Bashir, who was a public figure in the aftermath of the Bali bombings. The visit was organized with the perspective of initiating a dialogue, and engaging with the "other" who may hold diametrically opposed views and may have expressed hostile intentions. Seminar participants were also invited to visit a second *pesantiran*, where the outlook and teaching orientation were very different, especially with regard to perceptions and regard for people of different religious orientations. These visits personified for me the immeasurable value, meaning, and useful purpose that this Committee for the Psychological Study of Peace can contribute, for the benefit of all humanity.

I am pleased to report that I extended an invitation to our Indonesian colleagues to join our ranks as IAAP members, either as paying members or as Action 100 members, so that their colleagues and affiliated tertiary and research institutions can also benefit from access to the IAAP Journal and Newsletter. We now have the privilege of counting amongst our ranks several of the Peace Symposium participants who till then were not aware of the IAAP and its active membership outreach program.

Elizabeth Nair, IAAP Treasurer

Division 12 – Sport Psychology

The Science for Success II Congress was held in Jyväskylä, Finland, October 10-12 and gathered approx. 200 participants. Of special interest were invited papers on instructions and feedback in sports, (Mark Williams, UK), and the developmental profiles of successful coaches (Jean Côté, Canada).

UNICEF's Innocenti Research Centre commissioned a global review of violence against children in sport in Florence, Italy, November 5-7. The work, to be published in 2008, was conducted by Celia Brackenridge (UK), Kari Fasting (Norway), Sandra Kirby (Canada), and Trisha Leahy (China).

The Government of Catalonia arranged a one-day conference on Sexual Abuse in Sport in Barcelona in November 2007, following the publication of the IOC Consensus Statement on Sexual Harassment and Abuse in Sport.

The Master's Programme in Sport and Exercise Psychology, which is completely taught in English, has been successfully launched by the Department of Sport Sciences, University of Jyväskylä, Finland. Contact: Prof. Taru Lintunen taru.lintunen@sport.jyu.fi or seppro@sport.jyu.fi.

Upcoming Conferences, Meetings, Courses

January 28 – February 8, 2008, Lisbon, Portugal. The European Masters degree program in Exercise and Sport Psychology organizes its Annual 2-week Intensive Course.

February 14-16, 2008, Granada, Spain. The High Performance Center (CAR) of Sierra Nevada organizes the I International Symposium of Altitude Training www.sierranevada-altitudetraining.com

March 5-9, 2008, Seville, Spain. The Universidad Pablo de Olavide hosts the XI National, XI Andalusian, and III Iberoamerican Congress of Sport Psychology www.upo.es

March 15-16, 2008 Hong Kong, China. The Hong Kong Sports Institute (HKSI) organizes the International Scientific Symposium (ISS) on Elite Young Athletes. www.hksi.org.hk/iss

April 2-4, 2008, Dublin, Ireland. The British Psychological Society (BPS) Annual Conference will take place at The Royal Dublin Society. www.bps.org.uk/ac2008

April 7-8 2008, Manchester, UK. The International Swimming Federation (FINA) will hold the 16th World Sports Medicine Congress www.manchester2008.org

April 8-12, 2008, Texas, USA. The American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (AAHPERD) National Convention and Exposition will be held at the Fort Worth Convention Center. www.aahperd.org

April, 24.-26. 2008, Jyväskylä, Finland. The Motor Behaviour Research Unit of the University of Jyväskylä will organize the III International Multidisciplinary Conference on Motor Behaviour. Contact: Jarmo Liukkonen jarmo.liukkonen@sport.jyu.fi

New Books

Dosil, J. (2008). *Eating disorders in athletes*. Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons.

Kremer, J., & Moran, A. (January 2008). *Pure Sport: Practical Sport Psychology*. Hove, Brighton: Psychology Press/Routledge

Silva, J., Lerner, B. & Metzler, J. (2007). *Training professionals in the practice of sport psychology*. Morgantown, USA: Fitness Information Technology

Thomson K., Liukkonen J. & Jaakkola T. (2006) *Promotion of Motor Skills in Physical Education and Sports*. University of Jyväskylä, Department of Sport Sciences Publications

New Journals

Mental Health and Physical Activity edited by Adrian Taylor, Ireland and Guy Faulkner, Canada, and published by Elsevier to be launched in 2008. Journal's web site: www.elsevier.com/locate/menpa

International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology (IRSEP) edited by Aidan Moran, Ireland and published by Taylor and Francis is to be launched in March 2008. Journal's web site: www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/1750984X.asp

Montse Ruiz, Newsletter Editor, Division 12

Division 13: Traffic and Transportation Psychology

4th International Conference on Traffic and Transportation Psychology (ICTTP)

Preparations are well underway for this conference to be held in Washington from August 31 to September 4, 2008. A record number of abstracts has been received and the review process will have been completed and authors notified by the time this issue of the Newsletter appears. Holding ICTTP outside the Division 13 European 'stronghold' for the first time has been shown to be an inspired decision by the membership, and we look forward to a full and exciting program. For details of ICTTP 2008, visit: www.icttp.com.

Invited ICTTP speakers include:

- Ray Fuller, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
- Ian Glendon, Griffith University, Australia
- Karl Peltzer, Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa, South Africa
- David Sleet, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, USA
- Steve Stradling, Napier University, UK
- Flaura Winston, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, USA

Division 13 contribution to International Congress of Applied Psychology 2010

It is a great privilege and pleasure for IAAP Division 13 members based in Australia to welcome traffic and transportation psychologists from across the world to the 27th ICAP, which for the first time in its history, will be held in Australia. The Australian Psychological Society is organising ICAP under the auspices of IAAP. Preparations for the scientific program are well underway, and suggestions for speakers are sought for keynote addresses, workshops, invited symposia and state-of-the-art lectures. Also needed are volunteers for the Division 13 Scientific and Organising Committees.

As in previous ICAPs in which we have participated, the Division of Traffic and Transportation Psychology will be mounting a high quality program to showcase our research. The Division 13 Committee strongly urges you to begin making plans to participate in this Congress. Why not make an extended visit to this wonderful part of the world to explore some of its unique wildlife and spectacular natural environment?

Division 13 website

We have been granted funding from IAAP to undertake a complete revision and update of our website. This project is scheduled to be completed early in 2008. Any member with suggestions for the new website should contact the President with their ideas.

A. Ian Glendon, President, Division 13
i.glendon@griffith.edu.au

Division 15 - Students

A new official website of Division 15

Division 15 has just recently launched a new website! Taking into consideration that we live in a globalized world and that the members of Division 15 communicate only in a virtual way, this usually should not be great news. However, although we have been using mailing lists to talk among all Division members for almost five years now, a modern and totally updated website has somehow always been a goal to achieve.

If you visit www.iaapsy.org/division15, you will get acquainted with our mission, goals, plans for the future, and history of our activities. We also uploaded some of the available presentations from various symposia, round table discussions, and seminars that were organized on behalf of Division 15. You will also see our contact details, and most importantly, our mailing list, to which you may subscribe immediately.

Finally, we also have a news section, where we present announcements for congresses, workshops, and so forth. For instance, we are currently announcing the workshop on "Publishing Internationally", which is organized by Division 1 and Division 15. The workshop will be given by Professor Michael Frese, past IAAP president. It will be in the pre-congress workshop program (July 20, 2008) at the 29th ICP in Berlin. It is especially targeted to psychology students and young psychologists and will deal with the following issues: publishing as (cultural) communication, framing the article well, producing a good story, theory, writing style and transitions, choosing the right journal, responding to rejection and rewrites, editing the article correctly, getting cited, being a reviewer yourself, etc. The potential participants are asked to bring along one of the articles they are currently writing (in English) in order to make the workshop more practical and productive for them.

To sum up, I would like to say that the Student Division, so far, has been achieving the goals that were established for this mandate. We are also grateful for any new ideas, feedback, and suggestions in order to improve our activities.

Looking forward to meeting you in Berlin!

Kristina Potocnik, President, Division 15

Division 16 – Counselling Psychology

Fred Leong and Mark Savickas edited a special issue of *Applied Psychology: An International Journal* (2007, Vol. 37, No. 1) on international perspectives on counselling psychology. This special issue had special meaning for the members of Division 16, as we are a relatively new division of IAAP. I want to recommend it to all IAAP members. Not only does it look at counselling psychology in 12 countries in all parts of the world, it addresses important aspects of the "internationalization" of counselling psychology that will have meaning for all IAAP members. In his concluding article, Mark Savickas identified four themes that Division 16 can profitably address: "(a) defining counseling psychology from an international perspective, (b) crystallizing a cross-national professional identity, (c) encouraging construction of indigenous models, methods, and materials, and (d) promoting international collaboration" (p. 183). In this era of globalization, these challenges are important, not only to Division 16, but to applied psychology generally. I hope that Division 16 will address these challenges in the lead-up to the Congress in Melbourne in 2010.

Richard A. Young, President, Division 16



The Joys of Regional Conferences

The giant global psychology congresses play an important role in information exchange across the world. Ranging in size from 2500 to 4500, the congresses sponsored in the even numbered years by the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and the International Union of Psychological Sciences (IUPsyS) are exciting and intellectually stimulating, and shouldn't be missed by those who want to stay on the cutting edge of international psychology.

The regional congresses sponsored by the European Federation of Psychologists Associations (EFPA) and the InterAmerican Psychological Society (SIP), which ordinarily meet in the odd numbered years, bring together the national societies of their respective regions, encourage research collaboration and sharing of professional activities. For an in depth exposure to what is going on in psychology in Europe or the Latin American countries, attending these regional congresses is a valuable cultural as well as professional experience.

But there is another kind of regional meeting that is less well known but also plays a vital role in the global network that connects psychologists in all parts of the world. These conferences, co-sponsored by IAAP, IUPsyS and the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) and held in odd numbered years, focus on areas of the world where psychology is beginning to emerge and strengthen, but where outside assistance and support can help to speed up that development. These conferences, formally known as Regional Conferences of Psychology (RCPs) are intended to bring together psychologists from neighboring countries and promote regional networks for research and training.

Attending these conferences, held every other year for the last decade, has been one of the most rewarding experiences I have had in international psychology. In most cases, the host country has never held a major conference, and most of the participants have never attended or presented a paper at an international meeting, so there is a high level of excitement and enthusiasm, and eagerness to develop professionally. Since they are much smaller—200 to 400—there are many opportunities to develop friendships and professional contacts.

All of the RCPs I have attended had a few participants from all over the world, but most of the participants were from the host country and the adjoining countries. Three of the conferences were held in Asia: Guangzhou, in Southeastern China, Mumbai, in Western India and Bangkok, Thailand in Southeast Asia. China, India and Southeast Asia do not have many psychologists yet, but their combined populations represent a large percentage of the world's population. The leaders of those conferences will be the leaders of the future as the number of psychologists expands into what may someday be the world's largest concentration of psychologists. Most of the Western psychologists who attended these conferences had visited Asia as tourists, but for many this was their first opportunity to establish personal and professional contacts with the people who live in the countries participating in the conference. I am still regularly in touch with psychologists I met at the three Asian conferences.

Another set of conferences were held in Africa and the Middle East. One was held in Durban, South Africa for psychologists in the sub-Saharan area of Africa. Another conference, called the Middle East and North African RCP (MENA), held in Dubai, was so successful that a follow up MENA conference was held two years later in Amman, Jordan. Some Western

See Page 24

The Birth of a Regional Conference

In the spring of 2006, I accompanied my wife, Sandy, to Sofia, Bulgaria, to attend a meeting of the European branch of her professional association, the Society of Intercultural Education, Research and Training. I have spent much of my life working with professional associations, but this was her meeting, not mine; I came along because she so often comes along to meetings with me. I also wanted to learn more about Bulgaria.

Throughout my career I have been actively involved in a number of psychological associations which I enjoy very much. One of the important endeavors of IAAP is the sponsorship, in cooperation with the International Union of Psychological Sciences and the International Association of Cross Cultural Psychology, of regional conferences of psychology (RCPs). These conferences, occurring every two years, are typically held in regions that have not had regional or international meetings. Often they are held in regions where psychology is becoming well established but where input from outside can be useful. The principal aims of the RCPs are to promote capacity building and to encourage interactions among the countries of the region.

Back to Sofia in the spring of 2006. As I often do when I visit a country where I haven't been before, I contacted the president of the national society so I could learn more about the status of psychology in the country. Dr. Plamen Dimitrov welcomed me to Sofia, joined me for lunch on a beautiful sunny day, and gave me a very thorough briefing on the



Bulgarian Psychological Society (BPS) and on the status of psychology in Bulgaria and neighboring countries. After 40 years under the control of the Soviet Union, psychology in the southeastern European countries had lagged far behind other European countries, but with new University psychology programs and energetic new psychological societies, the eastern European countries are on the mend and ready, with some outside help, to move into the mainstream of international psychology.

My discussion with Dr. Dimitrov convinced me that Bulgaria has the resources and leadership to host the 2009 Regional Conference of Psychology, and when I suggested that to Dr. Dimitrov he shared my enthusiasm. As I reported back to my IAAP colleagues, by the time we finished lunch we had the outline of a regional conference. A meeting with BPS president-elect Sava Djonev confirmed my impression that the BPS leadership would ensure a successful conference.

And to be sure, the past 18 months have seen amazing progress in organizing a truly regional conference that will involve all of the countries in the region. The cooperating associations, IAAP, IUPsyS and IACCP, happily agreed to hold RCP2009 in Sofia, and the European Federation of Psychologists Associations (EFPA) signed on as an additional co-sponsor. From my somewhat biased point of view, I predict that RCP2009 will be a very successful conference. I look forward to attending, and I hope you will, as well. I can't wait to get back to Sofia.

Raymond D. Fowler, IAAP President-elect

Regional Conference Report

Regional Conferences of Psychology (RCPs) are a relatively recent initiative which arose out of a need jointly recognised by the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) to organize events which supplement the large IUPsyS and IAAP Congresses. The purpose of these smaller Conferences is specific and is to foster the development of national and regional capacity and cooperation among local psychologists. The aim is that the conferences will hopefully lead to local organizers strengthening their ties and planning further collaborations, projects and even conferences.

These RCPs have been held every two years since 1995 and to date there have been seven of them, of which I have had the privilege of attending six. All have been thoroughly enjoyable in providing opportunities to meet and get to know many people from vastly different regions of the world, all of which would have been impossible under other circumstances.

The insights that I have developed into the cultures in these regions has been immense and the experience profoundly moving.

2nd Middle East and North Africa Regional Conference of Psychology, Amman, Jordan

In the previous Issue of the *Newsletter* we were treated to a racy account of the 2nd Middle East and North Africa Regional Conference of Psychology (2nd MENARCP) written by Judy Kuriansky. The present report elaborates on this in reviewing the Conference in slightly greater detail, especially its Scientific Program.

The Conference was held under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah and was hosted by the Jordanian Psychological Association. It drew upon a regional population of well over 100,000,000 people in which the number of trained psychologists is steadily growing. These regional participants constituted the majority of the 150 who attended the Conference with the total registrants coming from as many as 28 countries including 15 from the Middle East and North Africa.

Historical Background of Psychology in the Region

While psychological thought in the Middle East and North Africa is deeply embedded in the language and classical literatures of civilizations dating back several millennia, and the mind has been studied as an integral part of philosophical discourse for over 1,000 years, it was the early decades of the 20th Century which saw the advent of the scientific study of psychology when Egypt and Lebanon became the first Arab countries in which modern psychology began to emerge. Other countries such as Syria, Iraq and Sudan introduced scientific psychology around the middle of the 20th century with most of the remaining Arab countries following in the 1960s. As in most Western countries, the Universities were the cradle of this development.

The Scientific Program

The content and structure of the 2nd MENARCP was planned around the general theme of "Psychology and Modern Life Challenges" and, for the sake of analysis, these have been grouped under six major themes: the role of psychology in disasters and crisis intervention; psychology, psychiatry and mental health issues; cross-cultural, etic and emic issues; psychological aspects of terrorism; fundamental experimental psychology; and the profession of psychology.

The Role of Psychology in Disasters and Crisis Intervention

Since in recent decades life in a number of countries in the region has been characterised by traumatic events affecting many people, and exposure to multiple traumas is common, not surprisingly the largest number of papers at the Conference could be grouped under this heading. A good deal of the public health, epidemiological, psychological and psychiatric research reported at the Conference examined the consequence of invasion and occupation and covered issues relating to war, suicide, death and trauma, and natural disasters.

Other specific topics included the effect of invasion on civilians who remain in their home country during occupation; the effect of war on the memory of the young and on mental states and behaviours such as anxious vigilance or complete disengagement, post-invasion aggression, the use of drugs and alcohol, and promiscuity; and the effect of war broadcasting upon children with respect to PTSD and supplementary disorders such as depression and anxiety.

- In keeping with the high levels of trauma and stress experienced by those who are directly involved in horrific events, research has also reported similar problems of trauma and stress in those indirectly involved in these events such a relief workers and counsellors. The consequences of this type of work were discussed in a Capacity Building Workshop titled "Peace in the Middle East: What can Psychologists do?" This forum brought together representatives from the national psychology societies and associations in the region with the participants sharing their experiences and discussing their work.

Psychology, Psychiatry and Mental Health Issues

Psychology in the Middle East plays a major role in the assessment of mental health where the profession of psychology works in close collaboration with other professions, especially psychiatry, medicine and law. Papers in this group covered mental health screening, assessment and management of different disorders, comparisons of efficacy of drug and non-drug treatment programs, the promotion of mental health and well-being, and advances in behavioural medicine, psychiatry and law. Some papers dealt with specific topics such as family violence, Alzheimer's, drugs and drug addition, and health care delivery.

Cross-cultural, Etic and Emic Issues

The cross-cultural group of papers examined the influence of culture on human behaviour and explored similarities and differences in behaviour, attitudes and values across cultures. This research dealt with topics such as perception, cognition, intelligence, consciousness, development, gender, mental health, emotions, nonverbal communication, and social interaction.

From an etic perspective it may be said that today many of the world's problems are global such as influenza pandemics, SARS outbreaks, and terrorism, as well as those problems compounded by forced migration, refugee struggles and immigration. Also considered were some of the major issues that are likely to affect psychology in the future across the world including the effects of pre-college education, the relationship between the demographics of a society's psychology and the society's human population, the increasing participation of psychological scientists in interdisciplinary programs, the implementation of evidence-based practice, and the vital importance of psychology becoming a truly international discipline.

On the other hand, from an emic point of view, there is a need to recognise the importance of regional issues and respect local culture, values, and practices. Presentations coming from

this perspective highlighted the importance of taking culture into consideration in clinical and consulting work where many cultural differences are subtle but have a profound impact upon results.

Another presentation in this section examined the need to strike a balance between global and local demands and its associated Roundtable Discussion dealt with the challenge of formulating a Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists..

Psychological Aspects of Terrorism

This topic was approached in two ways. One examined the characteristics of nations under stress and pain, and the conditions which often give rise to terrorism. This paper focused upon the Middle East. Another paper examined how terrorism has developed in South-east Asia and the institutions that have grown to support it. Together they discussed the process by which a person becomes a terrorist, the factors conducive to the making of a terrorist, and the strategies for managing terrorism in general and the terrorist in particular when emphasis is placed upon rehabilitation rather than incarceration.

Fundamental Experimental Psychology

Presentations in this area examined a range of topics including the role that social support plays in enabling people to cope with stress arising from events such as cardiac surgery, stigmas and migration; plasticity and reorganization of the brain following sensory loss; and the sensory modalities of newborn babies.

One of the most topical of the experimental psychology presentations examined the cause of gastric ulcers where, following the work of Selye, it has been the general understanding that stress is the primary cause of gastric ulcers. This belief among the medical profession changed when Barry Marshall demonstrated that gastric ulcers were associated with a stomach bacterium called *Helicobacter pylori*, a discovery for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 2005. As a result of a Keynote Address reporting on results with animals, however, there may now be reasons to doubt the principal causal role of the bacterium. Rather, psychological stress-modulating factors could well predispose people to gastric ulcers by increasing their vulnerability to the bacterium. Thus the explanation of the cause or causes of stomach ulcers more likely lie in the rejection of notions stemming from the separation of mind and body, indicating that their proper treatment should be based upon the integration of infection and behavioural and psycho-social factors.

The Profession of Psychology

In this section, papers covered the training, accreditation and licensing of psychologists, the curricula of psychology in a changing world, and the regional and national organization of psychology as a profession. One Keynote Address dealt with issues ranging over the importance of striking a balance in training between coursework, practical training to develop therapeutic skills, and required experience; the evaluation of University or College training programs by the professional society or association; the development of ethical codes of conduct and the manner by which they are enforced; and the licensing of psychologists.

The above points were illustrated by examples taken from the experience of the American Psychological Association. In another paper they were contrasted with those of the Jordanian Psychological Association which was founded much more recently in 1995. Already it holds a national conference in psychology, regulates the practice of psychology in collaboration with the Ministry of Health in Jordan, issues and maintains the code of ethics for practicing psychological services, conducts training workshops, and participates in community awareness programs through media, lectures and symposia.

On a comparative note one Keynote Address described the development of psychology in South Africa where its change and transformation were far more chequered ranging from its repression in the nation's oppressive past to its prominence in the country's contemporary society which is now characterised by universal education and advances in the establishment of professional training programs in psychology, the growth of organized psychology, and the development of the private practice of psychology. Another model was taken from Germany's experience in which the Society for Experimental Psychology was established in 1904 and renamed as the German Psychological Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie, DGPs) in 1929. In 1946 the Association of German Professional Psychologists (Bundesverband Deutscher Psychologinnen und Psychologen, BDP) was founded. Both organizations cooperate at the national level as the Federation of German Psychologists' Associations.

The Association of German Professional Psychologists is also a member of the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) whose range of activities was described in one of the Keynote Addresses which covered the historic development of EFPA, its Member Associations involving 34 national associations or societies of psychology throughout Europe, its authorizing or accrediting procedures, and the development of EuroPsy, the European certificate of psychological competencies. The EFPA experience could have particular relevance for the MENA region, and the question was asked about the possibility of developing a unified approach among Arab-speaking countries for the training and licensing of psychologists.

Amman Declaration

- The Conference concluded with the adoption of the "Amman Declaration for Action to Promote Mental Health Worldwide". This was based on:
- The minutes and proceedings of the 2nd MENARCP,
- The assertions of the organizing and sponsoring organizations (JPA, IUPsyS, IAAP, IACCP, and APA),
- The deliberations of the participating psychologists,
- The ethical and professional commitment towards enhancing the mental health of individuals and communities.

Through this Declaration the delegates, participants and the signatories to this Declaration call upon governments, academic and professional institutions and organizations, non-governmental organization and other civil society groups, at national, regional, and international levels, and the United Nations to work together and to make every possible effort individually and collectively to achieve the following:

Protecting mankind and humanity, with regard to individuals and communities, against injustice and oppression in all forms;

- 1 Dedicating themselves towards active work to sanctify, consolidate, maintain and strengthen human rights such as the right to life, liberty and dignity;
- 2 Refusing to accept passivity and lack of intervention with regard to every and all aspects which affect health, happiness and productivity of all individuals;
- 3 Adopting a rejecting attitude, and express refusal of conflicts and systematic abuse which are directed towards either individuals or communities, and to support all efforts which are aimed at establishing peace and dignity for all;
- 4 Opposing all hostile, aggressive and unjust behavior targeted towards victims;
- 5 Recognizing that there is a human soul behind aggressive and hostile behavior, and that it is the duty of psychologists to try in every possible and legitimate way, to help change attitudes and behaviors of aggressors;

- 6 Supporting in every possible and legitimate way any efforts towards reconciliation between aggressors and victims;
- 7 Maintaining determined efforts to establish professional partnership among professional psychological organizations and promote full exchange among colleagues of knowledge, information, research and best practices;
- 8 Making determined efforts to resist commercialism which can dominate and negatively affect best research and clinical practices, as a by-product of globalization or the interests of various stakeholders, (e.g. corporations);
- 9 Affirming the commitment of every psychologist to serve as a role model in his/her professional performance, and therefore follow ethical principles, and seek continuous professional development;
- 10 Supporting organizations which adopt principles and stances which reflect a similar spirit of the contents of this declaration;
- 11 Assuming responsibility individually and collectively to mobilize all possible helping resources, to provide professional assistance to victims of war, disasters and crises regardless of the cause, whether natural or man-made. The delegates and participating psychologists attending the 2nd MENARCP implore all psychologists worldwide to put this call into action, and to help achieving the aforementioned goals and commitments through plans and programs of any related organization, and through initiating mutual consultation and cooperation, and by establishing groups to stand for the well-being of human beings regardless of origin, ethnicity, race or religion.

This Declaration was approved by all participants, delegates and participating organizations at the Closing Ceremony on May 1, 2007.

Participating Organizations:

- International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS)
- International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP)
- International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP)
- Jordanian Psychological Association (JPA)
- Psychological Society of South Africa PsySSA)
- Turkish Psychological Association (TPA)
- American Psychological Association (APA)

Mike Knowles, President, IAAP

Cont. from Page 18

participants at the second MENA conference came with some trepidation because of the closeness to the violence now gripping the Middle East but found Amman quite peaceful and functioning normally despite the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Iraq. Giving these conferences the attention they deserve would take much more space than I have in this Newsletter. If you would like more information, you can read the informative reports by IAAP president Michael Knowles that have appeared in the IAAP Newsletter and can be accessed on the IAAP website. Also, Mike has reported on the Amman conference in this Newsletter.

Speaking personally, I look forward to attending the RCPs every other year and the great opportunities they give me to meet new people, see fascinating new places and learn how psychology is taught and practiced in different countries. I enjoy all of the international meetings, but the RCPs have a special appeal for me. I urge you to attend one—you'll probably want to attend others.

Ray Fowler, IAAP President-Elect

The Delights of European Federation of Psychologists' Association Conferences

In the European Congresses of Psychology I personally enjoy the mixture of scientific and professional topics - and meeting with colleagues from the Psychological Associations of the 43 European countries. The presentations reflecting professional experience and realities in different European countries are something that one cannot find in the global scientific Congresses of psychology.

I have personally enjoyed the European Congresses also, because they always take place during the week after which EFPA General Assembly is having its biannual meeting. Thus, during the Congress week, many EFPA Standing Committees, Task Forces and other EFPA Working Groups have their symposia or meetings. It is always an extremely pleasantly busy week full of activities and preparing for the decisions of the General Assembly after the Congress.

The European Congress of Psychology is more than a "regional" Congress. We in EFPA tend to see Europe as the continent where psychology has its roots, and where the science and profession of psychology are especially dynamic and strong. The European Congress of Psychology has become something like the "third World Congress" in addition to the IUPsyS and IAAP Congresses - also in terms of participation from other countries and continents. It is also a window of European psychology to the rest of the world. That is why there are hundreds of non-Europeans always at these congresses, naturally from North America, but also from South America, Asia, Africa and Australia. For example, at the last two congresses there have been delegations of Iranian psychologists sent to the European Congress which is great in order to establish more and better international cooperation and relations.

And last but not least, the precious social dimension: meeting with old friends and making new ones from all the other European countries. That is so enjoyable. There are two "crowds" present in the Congresses. First, the ones who have a habit of attending the congresses- and one can be sure to meet with these people each time. Then there is the "new crowd", especially the students and the younger generation, who come the Congress for the first time. I have become friends with many representatives of the Federation of Psychology Students Associations (FFPSA). It is so rewarding to see how many of them become permanently active in their own Psychological Associations as soon as they have finished their studies.

During the opening ceremony of the latest European Congress in Prague in July, I received a beautiful surprise Award given by the organisers of the 10th European Congress of Psychology. It was a huge crystal glass plate with a personal engraving on it "to Tuomo Tikkanen - for extraordinary work and service for European Psychology". That was unprecedented - and arranged completely outside our official awards - and I personally felt very happy about it, having really worked quite hard during my eight years as EFPA President - partly close to a half-time job.

Tuomo Tikkanen

Past-President of the European Federation of Psychologists' Association

Interview with Tuomo Tikkanen

On July 8, 2007, in Prague, the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) General Assembly elected **Roal Ulrichsen** from Denmark to be the new President of EFPA.



He follows **Tuomo Tikkanen**, who has served as EFPA President for the last eight years. Tuomo was elected President of EFPA in its General Assembly in Rome in July 1999. He served the full eight-year term possible according to EFPA Statutes. Tuomo still continues to work as the full-time President/CEO of the Finnish Psychological Association, one of the active members of EFPA.

Tuomo has graciously offered to let the Newsletter use a translation of the following interview concerning his experiences and thoughts about the fast growing federation of European psychologists.

Q: Could you summarize the results of your eight years as President of EFPA?

Tuomo Tikkanen: There are many important developments which took place during the period from 1999 to 2007, from a political, professional and organizational point of view. I especially want to mention the following developments:

- In 2001 the European Federation of Professional Psychologists' Associations (EPPA) changed its name to the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) to reflect the idea of a Federation representing both the science and profession of psychology in Europe. EFPA Statutes were accordingly changed to reflect the same principle. In 2003, EFPA also adopted the journal *European Psychologist* as its official organ.
- The number of individual members in the Member Associations has rapidly grown. There are now more than 200.000 members in the 34 Member Associations in 34 European countries. The representation is remarkably high. EFPA Member Associations have estimated that the total number of persons with a psychologist's training in Europe in 2007 is about 320.000.
- Presently there are national laws and legal regulations in 21 EFPA member countries, protecting the title "psychologist" and/or regulating the profession of psychologists. In addition, a similar law has been prepared and is being processed by the governments of 5 other European countries. This means that there is legal regulation (or legislation in process) in 26 out of the 34 EFPA Member countries.
- In 2003 EFPA was granted a consultative and participatory status as an International Non-Governmental Organisation (INGO) in relation to the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe is broader than the European Union and encompasses 46 European countries- from the Atlantic Ocean to the Caspian Sea. The Council of Europe has already adopted important principles for psychological help in disaster and crisis situations. The principles have been prepared by the EFPA Standing Committee of Disaster and Crisis Psychology.
- In 2005, the EU Directive 36/2005/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications was accepted. Article 15 of the Directive confirms the right of representative European professional associations like EFPA to make proposals to the European Commission on how to promote the mobility and quality of psychologists in Europe, e.g. by developing a EuroPsy Professional Card.
- In 2005, in its Granada General Assembly, EFPA accepted the standard for the education and training of psychologists in Europe, the EuroPsy. The EuroPsy has been presented to the European Commission and will also be presented to the EU Member States'

relevant authorities. The EuroPsy trial is currently being carried out in six EFPA EU Member Associations, namely in Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain and the UK. This consultation and trial period will last until the end of 2008.

In 2005 in Granada and in 2007 in Prague, the European Congresses of Psychology were able to regain their strength after a couple of smaller congresses. The Granada Congress gathered about 3.000 psychologists and the one in Prague about 2.500.

During the period from 1999 to 2007, EFPA built a permanent Head Office in Brussels. EFPA found the financial means to purchase the Office with the Belgian Federation of Psychologists.

EFPA has been able to serve its Member Associations in all the matters where the national psychological associations have needed European information or support.

Q.: Even though it might be difficult to synthesize, how would you describe the situation of psychology in Europe today?

T.T.: Actually, it is not hard to synthesize at all. As you can see from the developments above, the situation of psychology and psychologists is quite good and in dynamic development. The profession of psychology is growing rapidly, our organizations are getting stronger and gaining more political influence, good legal regulations have been established in the majority of the member countries, and the need for psychology and psychologists in Europe is still growing.

Q.: What did you find when you were elected President of EFPA and what are you leaving behind in the Organization?

T.T.: The 26-year history of EFPA from 1981 to 2007 can be characterised as a transformation from an organisation whose main function was to exchange information between its Member Associations to a European federation that formulates common policies and guidelines on the education, training, professional ethics and practice of psychologists in Europe and which presents proposals and initiatives to the governments of the European countries, to the European Commission, and to the Council of Europe.

From 1999 to 2007 we were able to “organise the organisation”. Its activities were built upon structured Activity Plans and EFPA started to have political weight also in the wider circles of European policy-making.

In the future, it is evident that EFPA will continue to grow in terms of activity, influence and number of psychologists in the EFPA Member Associations. EFPA aims at representing the science and profession of psychology as broadly as possible in its member countries, and will work towards including all 46 countries that are members of the Council of Europe. It will also endeavour to have a permanent role in advising European bodies in matters where psychological expertise can give an important contribution. Finally, EFPA will seek to ensure that it serves its Member Associations as a source of relevant information and a channel for influencing European policies.

Q.: What has your contribution to EFPA been?

T.T.: I have had the privilege to be the President of EFPA during a time when dynamic development and strong growth have taken place. I am grateful that I was able to serve EFPA and its Member Associations at a time when such fruitful achievements were possible.

(For more information about EFPA go to <http://www.efpa.be/>.)

Obituary for Bernhard Wilpert

Bernhard Wilpert, one of the most important applied psychologists in Europe, died on August 20, 2007. With his death, IAAP lost an inspiring colleague, a productive researcher, Past Editor and Past President. He is survived by his wife Czarina and his children Gregory and Karin. Our sincere sympathies are with them.

Bernhard Wilpert was without question one of the most influential international figures in Europe. His research achievements were extraordinary. He had a high reputation as a lecturer and conference speaker. He became known as a knowledgeable and wise reviewer and editor. Bernhard Wilpert contributed substantially to the growth and recognition of applied psychology and his influence will be apparent for many years.

Bernhard Wilpert was born in Breslau/Silesia and his family moved to West Germany directly after the war. In 1956 he started studying psychology and sociology at the University of Tübingen. In 1961 he received his diploma in psychology and did his Ph.D. under the supervision of Günter Mühle and Ralf Dahrendorf in 1965. A Fulbright scholarship brought him to study at the University of Oregon for a year. Between 1965 and 1967 he had a position as a staff member in the German Volunteer Service. From 1968 to 1977 he worked at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin (Science Center Berlin). From 1978 to 1980 he taught at the Paedagogische Hochschule Berlin (College of Education) and from 1980 onwards he was Professor at the Technical University of Berlin, a position he held until he retired in 2003.

Bernhard Wilpert was an international figure from very early on. He was interested in international affairs. He was interested in developing European research, and it was important for him to develop research broadly with a humanistic orientation for applied purposes. It is not surprising that he started to cooperate with Frank Heller from the Tavistock Institute in London to produce an eight-country comparative study of managerial participative decision-making, which led to the well-known publication "Competence and power in managerial decision-making" (1981). While still at the International Institute of Management, he also completed work on two further international research projects: "Industrial democracy in Europe" and "Meaning of work". The Industrial democracy in Europe project was concerned with the question of how national industrial democracy systems worked in different European countries. More than 130 organizations were selected from 12 European countries, and close to 8000 randomly selected employees and 1000 key respondents (directors, union leaders, work councils representatives) participated in this study. The study was published in 1981. In 1987 he and his co-workers replicated this study in the same companies (published in 1993). It was typical of Bernhard's self-effacing and unassuming nature that in spite of his intellectual leadership during the project, he refused to be mentioned as one of the principle authors of the volumes to be published. Instead, he suggested that the whole research group be acknowledged as a collective. Therefore, Wilpert's name is cited less often, even though the publications he co-authored, such as the one by IDE International Research Group, are cited quite frequently.

He used the same procedure in a second large-scale international study that was done with George W. England on the meaning of work. It involved eight industrialized countries (including the US and Japan) and looked at what kind of meaning people attached to working. The research group used both national representative samples of the work force and specifically chosen socially important target groups in each of the countries (with nearly 15,000 individuals included in the study). The study was published under the collective authorship of the "MOW International Research Team". Again, Bernhard played a central

role in this research project with his inspirational motivation and his editorial skills.

In the 1990s Bernhard became interested in issues of human factors (no doubt related to the fact that he was working at a Technical University). He spent 15 years of his academic life on the issue of managerial and organizational factors of safety in high hazard organizations. He soon became a highly respected expert on system safety, propagating a holistic socio-technical approach. He shed light on the individual, social, technical, and organizational level factors as well as on the environment external to the organization. Bernhard's expertise was clearly acknowledged by his membership in the weighty German National Committee for Reactor Safety.

During all of this time he put an enormous amount of time, effort, and ingenuity into developing the resources of applied psychology at first in Europe and then in the world. Often enough he was a founding member of European networks, such as The European Network of Professors of Work and Organizational Psychology (ENOP), the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EWOP), the New Technologies in Work Network (NETWORK). In all of these networks he was an active and often the most important member. He would push along and help the discussions of the development of new ideas and integration. Among others he co-developed a systematization of teaching work and organizational psychology across Europe. For all of his work within Europe, EWOP gave him an award in 2003.

Closest to his heart was certainly the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP). He served in IAAP as an active member, as a member of the Board of Directors, as a chairperson of the program committee, and as the President-Elect, President, and Past President in the years 1992 – 2002. He was an excellent president because he had vision, creativity, and drive. He knew how to organize meetings, and many members of IAAP will remember him as a wise, witty, and humane chairperson of meetings – who was always so well prepared. He will be seen in the history of IAAP as one of the most important transformational presidents, because he always had a vision for IAAP and always had good ideas about how to get IAAP there. But the most important aspect of his transformational leadership was that he would always be able to pick up people where they stood, so that they participated with enthusiasm in the transformation of IAAP.

He had a general interest in other people's opinions and generally embraced diversity. One of us still remembers very fondly a conversation with him in which he explained that he would now learn Spanish better, so that he would be able to read in more detail what his Spanish-speaking colleagues had written.

As President of IAAP he also started negotiations with several publishing companies for the journal *Applied Psychology: An International Review*; this is one of the reasons why IAAP is doing so well financially as his negotiation skills in this matter led to a much higher share of revenues from the journal. He knew the journal *Applied Psychology: An International Review* quite well because he was also editor of this journal from 1987 to 1991. He started the process of turning this journal around, to professionalize it, to have systematic peer reviews. All of this had long term effects. Last year the journal had another jump in the citation rate and is now amongst the 15 leading journals in the applied psychology area.

Bernhard Wilpert was a very good speaker and teacher. He could express his thoughts fluently in English, French, and German. In his international career he had a variety of visiting professorships, among others at the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme at the Université de Paris V, the University of California, the Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik, the University

of Osaka, the Jiao Tong University in Shanghai, and the University of Valencia. Among the many awards that he received were a doctorate *honoris causa* at the University of Ghent, and an honorary professorship at the Academia Sinica in Beijing, China; it was also a high honor that he became a foreign member of the Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Bernhard knew that he had leukaemia. He had fought leukaemia by having several operations. As he mentioned to one of us, every day that he could live was a gift that he was very glad to accept. We will miss his warm personality, his great sense of humour, his passionate idealism, as well as his enviable *joie de vivre*. We will hold him in loving memory.

Pieter Drenth & Michael Frese

Book Review:

Internationalizing the History of Psychology

Adrian Brock (Ed.). (2006). New York: New York University Press. 260 pp.

Reviewed by: Wade E. Pickren, *Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada*

This is, perhaps, the first book of its kind to appear in English. History of psychology as an academic course, whether undergraduate or graduate, is more widely taught in North America than elsewhere. Not surprisingly, the content of the course and its textbooks focuses primarily on American psychology. This book is an attempt to extend the range of scholarship upon which courses and texts can be based and intends, it seems, primarily to catch the attention of that small number of scholars who are specialists in the field of the history of psychology.

Internationalizing the History of Psychology is edited by Adrian Brock, now a faculty member in psychology at University College, Dublin. He brings a great deal of international experience to the task, as he tells us that he has lived in nine countries and traveled in 70 others. More importantly, perhaps, is that he was a graduate student with Kurt Danziger in the York University (Canada) History and Theory of Psychology graduate program. Danziger is one of a very small number of psychologist-historians who have had a major and enduring influence on psychology and is certainly the leading critical historian of the field. Brock has learned well from his mentor and has now produced a book that should help to spark new directions in historical scholarship within psychology.

It is a truism that edited books are uneven in some aspect. That certainly holds here. While each of the chapters has something of interest in it, the scholarly approaches fall into two broad categories: descriptive and analytical/critical. Several of the chapters are sources of useful information about psychology as a discipline in various countries. Others are analytical or critical and question the place of a discipline of psychology – itself a western concept – in countries or cultures predicated on entirely different premises.

The descriptive chapters will seem more familiar to members of Division 52 of the American Psychological Association who have only had an undergraduate course in the history of psychology. John Hogan, Division 52 Historian, and Thomas Vaccaro provide a solid overview of historically noteworthy contributions to the field of developmental psychology, with an emphasis on European contributors. One could wish that important contributions from outside Europe had also been covered, for example, A Bame Nsamenang's work on social ontogenesis in West Africa or Çidem Kaitçiba_i's work on development in Turkey. Other descriptive chapters cover China (Blowers), Argentina (Taiana), and behavior analysis in

international context (Ardila). By and large the authors of these chapters do not raise critical questions about psychology, nor do they problematize its growth outside its Euro-American sites of origin. In this sense, their chapters can be compared favorably with much of the recent *Handbook of International Psychology* (Stevens & Wedding, 2004) or the older *International Psychology* (Sexton & Hogan, 1992).

While these chapters are of great interest, the more challenging and potentially more important material is found in chapters written from a critical and/or analytical perspective. Here, the authors raise questions about the status of psychology as a discipline of Western origin in its encounters with non-Western populations and cultures. This is where the book breaks new ground and why it is, in my view, the first of its kind. Although the authors do not always agree with one another, each author sees Western psychology as an imposition on the receptive culture or state, thus potentially fostering a scientific imperialism. Danziger's chapter on indigenization stands out, though his definition (and Brock's) of indigenization is much narrower than that of some of the psychologists who work in the field (e.g., Kim, Yang, & Hwang, 2006). Danziger helps us see that if place does matter in psychology, then universalist truth claims propounded by many psychologists will have to be called into question. The chapter by Staeuble cogently addresses the administrative or social management function of psychology, and she concludes that it is this function that cannot be overcome through indigenization.

Each of the critical chapters is thought-provoking and should stimulate some rethinking of psychology. By using a historical framework to address important questions about psychology, the authors have done a great service to the history of psychology, and their work may well be seen in future years as the signpost to the future of the history of psychology.

References

- Kim, U., Yang, K. S., & Hwang, K. K. (Eds.). (2006). *Indigenous and cultural psychology: Understanding people in context*. New York: Springer.
- Sexton, V. S., & Hogan, J. D. (Eds.). (1992). *International psychology: Views from around the world*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.
- Stevens, M. J., & Wedding, D. (Eds.). (2004). *Handbook of international international psychology*. New York: Brunner-Routledge

Used by permission. Taken from the *International Psychology Bulletin*, a publication of Division 52, the International Division of the American Psychological Association. Section Editor: Uwe Gielen, Ph.D., St. Francis College. ugielen@hotmail.com.

Notes from an armchair...

The ability to speak several languages is an asset, but to be able to hold your tongue in one language is priceless.

Temper gets you into trouble, Pride keeps you there.

Colours fade, temples crumble, empires fall, but wise words endure.

Experience and wisdom are the two best fortune tellers.

You might be on the right track, but if you just sit there you will be run over.

COMMENTARY:

Shaking Hands with Lincoln.

I believe it was the writer Alex Haley who said the death of an elder is like the burning of a library. Certainly, the contemporary drive to record oral histories is a useful attempt to connect the decades and centuries to a better future. Anyone over 100 is a living link with history. I met my first such person in 1950 at an elementary school assembly. A vigorous speaker, she was celebrating her 100th birthday at a time when this was a highly rare event. She chose to speak to us of being born into slavery in 1850: "I was your age, about 8 years old I think, when my mother explained that in a few years I would be paired up with whomever the 'master' chose as husband for me. Any of our children could be sent away and sold. So she told me not to count on anything or anybody very much. Nothing lasts long around here, she said. Now I did not care to hear this at all. I had strong ideas about who I wanted to be with and I surely did not want my children sold! Just as I got to be about 13 or so, the war, the now so-called 'Civil' War, came along and, lucky me, I got ignored in all the fuss. So I did not have to be with some man I did not care for nor did I have any children to sell off. Then we got even more luck. Mr. Abraham Lincoln, our President, set us all free. He said slavery was over, and it was. We were so happy with him that when the war ended, my mother and I set out to thank him personally in Washington. After a whole lot of travel, we got there and he came out to see us, busy as he was. What a tall man! His voice was a surprise: it was high pitched. But his handshake was warm (most men did not bother shaking a lady's hand) and his eyes smiled at us as much as his face. I thought, I am never going to forget that hand on mine and I did not. Not even today, as you see. We thanked Mr. Lincoln and went home. I married a man I chose myself and we all came to the western frontier here in Buffalo, New York, where I have lived for these 82 years. None of my children or their children or even their grandchildren will ever be sold. We are free people. That is what I am really here to celebrate today." After her talk, some of us children went up to congratulate her. I asked her why she had a Republican party button on, as the Black community in Buffalo was already very Democratic then. She said it was because "He freed us", meaning Lincoln. For her, the past was very alive, and it influenced her present. Yet her emphasis on the powerful meaning of freedom schooled her children's children for the difficult future decades just ahead. We were honored to shake the hand that shook Lincoln's hand and, in this way, this courageous elder had connected us to her history and ours.

From 1964 to 1968, Robert Lee Green and I had the honor of providing psychological services to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his organization, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). My role was as a part-time graduate assistant to Dr. Robert Green, his full-time Education Director and the only full time psychologist at SCLC. As part of my apprenticeship I evaluated SCLC's adult literacy programs in Chicago and assisted with the already noted evaluation of children blocked from their Prince Edward County, Virginia, schools for four years (Green & Morgan, 1969). Dr. King was a respected "older" man in his late thirties, at least so it seemed to me in my mid-20s. In 1966, Green, Andrew Young, and I worked with Dr. King on his Invited Keynote Address to the American Psychological Association in 1967. Hearing his powerfully eloquent appeal for a new psychology, a Community Psychology, a liaison between social scientists and activists, was like hearing Olivier or Barrymore deliver a scientific paper. It was passionate, articulate, reasonable, and



moving. Dr. King had taken our facts and suggestions, some literature references, and made a masterpiece for us all. At the reception following the talk, Dr. King grasped my hand firmly in both of his and said "Thank you". It was an unforgettable reward. Now that my hand has vicariously shaken hands with Lincoln, and directly with Martin Luther King a century later, I hope in my remaining lifetime to be able to shake hands with somebody of equal stature to Lincoln or King, somebody who will lead the way to a better future for all this planet's inhabitants. This person may only be a child today, so I wish to shake this hand before my hand just shakes.

Robert F. Morgan, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Conference Announcements

The **International Positive Psychology Association's** World Congress of Positive Psychology will be held June 17-20 in Philadelphia. The IPPA website is www.ippanetwork.org.

Francis Bonds-White, Ed.D, President of the **International Association**

for **Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes** (IAGP), is pleased to announce that the IAGP Congress 2009 will be held in Rome, Italy, August 24-29, 2009. The theme of the Congress: Groups in a Time of Conflict. For further information please check the IAGP web page, www.iagp.com, or contact the Co-Chairs of the Congress at 2009congress@iagp.com.

The 2008 International Counseling Psychology Conference

The conference theme is Creating the Future: Counseling Psychologists in a Changing World. It will take place March 6-9, 2008.

The Chicago Hilton and Towers conference website:

<http://www.internationalcounselingpsychologyconference.org/>

July 20-25, 2008

XXIX International Congress of Psychology
Berlin, GERMANY

URL: <http://www.icp2008.de>

July 15 - 19, 2008

66th Annual International Council of Psychologists Conference
St. Petersburg, Russia

www.icpweb.org/conference/html

DIVISIONAL PROJECT MONEY GRANT APPLICATIONS

WANT MONEY? READ THIS.

This is a heads-up reminder to Divisions to write in for money to pay for outreach projects for membership communication and recruitment objectives. Projects that have the potential to make a substantial impact such as Divisional web-site enhancement are welcomed. The invitation to apply for this Divisional grant was first published in the Summer 2007 IAAP Newsletter (page 68), which sets out the specifics to be included and the terms of reference. Send your application as a pdf attachment to an e-mail addressed to me at elizabeth.nair@gmail.com This invitation is good until the end of 2007.

Elizabeth Nair, Ph.D., IAAP Treasurer